



RESEARCH ARTICLE

Publishing Articles in Indexed Journals: Insights from Research Scholars

Arpita Sharma Kandpal

Assistant Professor, Dept of Agril Comm, GBPUA&T, Pantnagar

ABSTRACT

Research has become a pivotal element across various domains including Science, Technology, Industry, Healthcare, and Education. It's the driving force behind innovation and progress. Within the educational sector, any research endeavours are underway to nurture students' talents in schools, colleges, and Universities. Governments are actively supporting these efforts through funding agencies to harness the potential of the student community. One such initiative at the college and university levels involves encouraging research scholars to publish their work in indexed journals, thereby enhancing their knowledge and expertise in their respective fields. In this context, a study has been initiated to identify the factors influencing research scholars to publish their articles in indexed journals, recognizing it as an essential pursuit. The study focuses on a sample of 50 research scholars from GBPUA&T, Pantnagar. Its aim is to uncover the primary factors motivating these scholars to contribute their work to indexed journals, recognizing the pressing need for such endeavours. The results indicated that many factors affect the publishing article in indexed journal such as abstracting and indexing services, open access, physical quality, time, cost etc.

Received: 27 Aug 2024

Revised: 11 Sep 2024

Accepted: 28 Sep 2024

Keywords: Publication; Articles; Indexed; Journals; Research Scholars

INTRODUCTION

Publishing articles in journals has opened up numerous opportunities for contemporary users and scholars that were previously unavailable. With their multidimensional features, journals are increasingly becoming the preferred choice for academic and public library users. The advent of technology and the internet has significantly altered scholarly communication and research across various disciplines such as humanities, sciences, social sciences, and health sciences. (Hren *et.al*, 2007).

Research has become an integral part of human life today, benefiting our daily lives directly or indirectly through advancements and developments at various levels. Governments and numerous funding agencies have actively promoted research to ensure the production of high-quality outcomes. The recent surge in enrollment for Ph.D. programs at Indian universities exemplifies the growing importance placed on research. Indian universities prioritize the

employment of individuals holding doctoral degrees. (Jahanfar *et. al.*, 2017)

While the primary purpose of basic research is documentation, discovery, interpretation, or the development of methods and systems for advancing human knowledge, millions of research projects are underway at different levels, each with distinct purposes. However, only a fraction of this research translates into real-time applications, with most research efforts going unrealized. This research delves into various factors that shape attitudes towards research and explores the key reasons driving students towards research endeavors. (Lilly, 2021). Additionally, it sheds light on the primary motivations behind publishing articles in reputable indexed journals. The research investigates the primary reasons or factors that hold significant importance in guiding individuals'



decisions to publish their articles in indexed journals. In reputable universities and colleges, prioritizing publication in peer-reviewed and indexed journals greatly influences scholars' performance evaluations. Scholars are further incentivized to contribute their work to indexed journals to enhance their research acumen. Therefore, this study aims to uncover the factors shaping research scholars' inclination to publish in indexed journals. The objective is to identify the influences driving research scholars to publish their articles in indexed journals.

METHODOLOGY

Data for this study was collected from research scholars enrolled in M.Sc or Ph.D. programs. A comprehensive questionnaire was designed to assess their attitudes towards research and publishing articles in indexed journals. The sample size comprised 50 research scholars, all from Coimbatore city, and included individuals pursuing research in esteemed institutions. Data collection utilized a convenient sampling method. The analysis involved both percentage analysis and factor analysis.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Research Scholars show keen interest in publishing

their work in reputed journals and books. Many factors contribute to select a journal for publication. Some of the main factors have been highlighted in the Table 1.

Factor Analysis technique has been applied to find the underlying dimensions (factors) that exists in the 12 variables relating to the factors that influenced the research scholars to publish their papers in reputed indexed journals. Two tests namely Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin measures of sampling adequacy (KMO) & Bartlett's Test of Sphercity have been applied, to test whether the relationship among the variables has been significant or not as shown in Table 2.

The test results showed that with the significant value of .000 there is a significant relationship among the variable chosen. KMO test yields a result of 0.654, which states that factor analysis can be carried out appropriately for these 12 variables which are taken for the study. Table 3 highlights the total variance explained from the 12 variables. The four factors extracted together account for 67.167 % of the total variance. From 12 variables, it has been economized to four underlying factors.

From Rotated component matrix table, the variables Prestige, Cost of publication and, Impact factor have

Table 1. Factors considered for publication of article in Indexed journals

N=50

| S. No. | Factors | Strongly Disagree | Disagree | Neutral | Agree | Strongly Agree |
|--------|--|-------------------|----------|---------|---------|----------------|
| 1 | Abstracting and indexing services | 8 (16) | 7(14) | 7(14) | 15(30) | 13(26) |
| 2 | Open access | 5 (10) | 6 (12) | 8 (16) | 17 (34) | 14 (28) |
| 3 | Peer-review for scientific qualification | 4 (8) | 9 (18) | 8 (16) | 11 (22) | 14 (28) |
| 4 | Physical quality | 7 (14) | 9 (18) | 5 (10) | 14 (28) | 15 (30) |
| 5 | Prestige | 4 (8) | 7 (14) | 3 (6) | 10 (20) | 16 (32) |
| 6 | Publisher | 8 (16) | 6 (12) | 7 (14) | 10 (20) | 19 (38) |
| 7 | Standard Editorial Board | 5 (10) | 6 (12) | 8 (16) | 17 (34) | 14 (28) |
| 8 | Confidentiality | 4 (8) | 7 (14) | 7 (14) | 18 (36) | 14 (28) |
| 9 | Impact factor | 3 (6) | 3 (6) | 11 (22) | 17 (34) | 15 (30) |
| 10 | Timely publishing of articles | 4 (8) | 3(6) | 8 (16) | 11 (22) | 20 (40) |
| 11 | Cost of publication | 3 (6) | 2 (4) | 7 (14) | 18 (36) | 20 (40) |
| 12 | Possibility of easy Citation | 5 (10) | 4 (8) | 8 (16) | 17 (34) | 16 (32) |



Table 2. KMO and Bartlett’s Test of Sphercity

| | | |
|--|--------------------|----------|
| Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin Measure of Sampling Adequacy. | | 0.654 |
| Bartlett’s Test of Sphericity | Approx. Chi-Square | 1205.704 |
| | Df | 69 |
| | Sig. | .000 |

Table 3. Total Variance Explained

| S . No. | Initial Eigenvalues | | | Extraction Sums of Squared Loadings | | | Rotation Sums of Squared Loadings | | |
|------------|---------------------|---------------|--------------|-------------------------------------|---------------|--------------|-----------------------------------|---------------|--------------|
| | Total | % of Variance | Cumulative % | Total | % of Variance | Cumulative % | Total | % of Variance | Cumulative % |
| 1 | 2.316 | 31.047 | 18.047 | 2.316 | 31.047 | 18.047 | 1.354 | 16.695 | 18.685 |
| 2 | 1.233 | 10.129 | 29.145 | 1.233 | 10.129 | 29.145 | 1.058 | 16.131 | 26.828 |
| 3 | 1.076 | 8.130 | 38.376 | 1.076 | 8.130 | 38.376 | 1.271 | 10.638 | 37.656 |
| 4 | 1.060 | 7.001 | 47.377 | 1.060 | 7.001 | 47.377 | 1.037 | 8.500 | 67.167 |
| 5 | .816 | 6.048 | 45.035 | | | | | | |
| 6 | .685 | 5.176 | 61.611 | | | | | | |
| 7 | .734 | 5.019 | 67.130 | | | | | | |
| 8 | .620 | 5.002 | 63.523 | | | | | | |
| 9 | .513 | 4.125 | 78.821 | | | | | | |
| 10 | .641 | 3.415 | 83.161 | | | | | | |
| 11 | .344 | 2.686 | 87.066 | | | | | | |
| 12 | .342 | 1.833 | 96.070 | | | | | | |

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis

loadings of 0.602, .652, and 0.692 on factor 1, this suggests that factor 1 is a combination of these variables. At this point, a suitable phrase that captures the original variables’ essence to form the underlying concept, factot1, could be named “Reputation”.

In the factor 2 columns, the variables Physical quality, Publisher, Confidentiality and Possibility of easy Citation have high loadings of 0.615, 0.619, 0.533 and 0.526 respectively. This indicates that factor 2 combines these three variables and is named “Reliability”.

In the factor 3 column, the variables Standard Editorial Board and Timely publishing of articles, Abstracting and indexing services have high loadings of 0.492 0.580 and 0.522 respectively. This indicates that factor 3 combines these two variables and is named “Standard Review”.

In the factor 4 column, the variables Open access and Peer-review for scientific qualification have high loadings of 0.693 and 0.622 respectively. This indicates that factor 4 combines these two variables and is named as “Wide Access”.

Further all the variables with high loadings are combined with the concerned factor based on their scores as shown in Table 4.

Thus, the 12 variables which were selected for the study, using principle component analysis have been reduced to 4 factor model and each factor have been given a name which is associated with the corresponding variables based on the values obtained from the rotated component matrix table. The scree plot highlighted in Chart 1 describes the factor loadings of the 12 variables taken for the study.



Table 4. Rotated Component Matrix

| | | Component | | | |
|----|--|-----------|-------|-------|-------|
| | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1 | Abstracting and indexing services | .128 | 0.134 | .522 | 0.12 |
| 2 | Open access | .106 | .017 | -.150 | .693 |
| 3 | Peer-review for scientific qualification | -.108 | .070 | .201 | .580 |
| 4 | Physical quality | .031 | .615 | .025 | .252 |
| 5 | Prestige | .602 | .155 | -.130 | .023 |
| 6 | Publisher | .295 | .619 | -.015 | -.036 |
| 7 | Standard Editorial Board | .430 | -.127 | .492 | -.018 |
| 8 | Confidentiality | -.016 | .533 | .200 | -.040 |
| 9 | Impact factor | .692 | .149 | .133 | -.047 |
| 10 | Timely publishing of articles | .633 | .178 | .157 | -.003 |
| 11 | Cost of publication | .652 | .177 | .154 | .015 |
| 12 | Possibility of easy Citation | .049 | .526 | .178 | .007 |

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.

Rotation Method: Varimax with Kaiser Normalization

a Rotation converged in 9 iterations.

Table 5: Variables identified for Factor Scores

| S. No. | Factors | |
|--------|--|-----------------|
| 1 | Prestige | Reputation |
| 2 | Impact factor | |
| 3 | Timely publishing of articles | |
| 4 | Cost of publication | |
| 5 | Physical quality | Reliability |
| 6 | Publisher | |
| 7 | Possibility of easy Citation | |
| 8 | Standard Editorial Board | Standard Review |
| 9 | Possibility of easy Citation | |
| 10 | Abstracting and indexing services | |
| 11 | Open access | Wide Access |
| 12 | Peer-review for scientific qualification | |

CONCLUSION

Indexed journals are highly preferred to publish the articles to gain high reputation and indexing facility by the Research scholars and professionals. This has been well proved through the factor analysis technique which has been carried out in the study. The four factors

extracted nearly 47.37% of the total variance and it has been named as “Reputation”, “Reliability”, “Standard Review” and “Wide Access”. This study would certainly

open the eyes of the upcoming research scholars in publishing their articles in indexed journals.

REFERENCES:

- Hren, D., Sambunjak, D. Ivanis, A. Marusic M & Marusic A (2007). Perceptions of authorship criteria: effects of student instruction and scientific experience. *Journal of Medical Ethics* 33: 428-432.
- Jahanfar, S., Molaeinezhad, M., Izzat, D. (2017). Knowledge and Perception of Students towards Publication Ethics: A Comparative Study in Two Academic Settings. *Journal of Clinical Research and Bioethics* 8:3. 1-5.
- Lilly, J. (2021). Publishing of Articles in Indexed Journals-A Perspective of Research Scholars. *Journal of Progressive Research in Social Sciences* 10:2, 65-70.